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No. 1.

MEDALS OF LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, the friend of America, is one of those who have been especially honored by medalists, and consequently by numismatists. But I know no work which contains any account of the medals struck in his honor, and I have, therefore, tried to form a list of them. I add descriptions of twenty-seven pieces in my collection bearing his portrait, and I do not know of the existence of any more. I have also a silver shell with his head and name, and a small casting of bronze of the same character. If any readers of the *Journal* own, or have ever seen, medals of Lafayette not mentioned in this list, they will confer a favor on the *Journal*, and more especially on the author, if they will send descriptions of them to the Committee of Publication, addressed to Mr. Colburn. It seems not at all necessary to add anything about the life of Lafayette, or the events commemorated by the medals, which are of such a character as to explain themselves perfectly. I think it quite possible there are more pieces resembling the last five, which belong to the class of American store-cards. I have, as far as possible, arranged all the medals in chronological order.

W. S. APPLETON.

I. M. P. J. R. I. G. MOTIER M^{QUIS} DE LA FAYETTE NE LE 6. SEPT., 1757; in exergue OFFERT PAR B. DUVIVIER A LA GARDE NATION^{LE}; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left. REV. MAJOR GENERAL DANS LES ARMEES DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQ^S EN 1777, MARESCHAL DE CAMP, VICE PRESID^T DE L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE LE 12 JUILLET COMMANDANT GENERAL DE LA GARDE NATION^E PARIS^E LE 15 JUILLET 1789, in eleven lines across the field; in a label round the upper half, VENGEUR DE LA LIBERTE DANS LES DEUX MONDES. Bronze, size 26.

II. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE EN 7^{ME} 1757.; in exergue COM^DT DE LA G^PE NAT^{LE} PARISIENNE EN 1789; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. REV. OBJET TOUR A TOUR D'IDOLATRIE ET DE HAINE ON NE SE RAPELLE AUJOURD' HUY QUE SES MALHEURS ET LES SERVICES Q'UIL A RENDUS A LA LIBERTE DES DEUX MONDES, in ten lines across the field. Bronze, size 20.

III. M^{ME} DE LAFAYETTE M^{AL} DE CAMP COM^{DANT} G^{AL} DE LA G^{DE} NAT^{LE} PAR^{NE}; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left; below DUMAREST. F. Rev. COMP^E DES GRENADIERS VOLONTAIRES DU III.^E BATA^{ON} VI.^E DIV^{ON} 1789; a shield with the arms of Paris, Gules, a ship under full sail, a chief Azure semée of fleurs-de-lis; crest, a grenade; behind it four flags crossed over two olive-branches; above, on a scroll, VIVRE LIBRE OU MOURIR. Silver, octagonal, size 20 1-2.

IV. M. P. J. R. J. G. MOTIER M^{QUIS} DE LAFAYETTE NE LE 6 ^{ME} 1757. COMMANDANT DE LA GARDE NAT^{LE} PARISIENNE EN 1789; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right, below 1790, all in a large wreath of oak. Rev. In a label round the upper half, LE G^{AL} LAFAYETTE PASSANT EN REVUE LA G^{DE} NAT^{LE} DE PARIS. 1789; in exergue B. MONTAGNY. FECIT.; Lafayette on horseback accompanied by an aid reviewing the National Guard; an angel flying through the air holds a pole, surmounted by a cap of Liberty, and from which hangs a pennon, inscribed VANCRE OU MOURIR. Bronze, size 33.

V. LAFAYETTE DEPUTE A L'ASS. NAT. CONSTITUANTE. NE EN 1757; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left; below DUMAREST. Rev. Around, COLLECTION DES FRANCAIS PATRIOTES; a wreath of oak and olive, within which in four lines, IL A COMMANDE LA GARDE NATIONALE PARISIENNE EN 1789 1790 ET 1791; on the edge SE. VEND. A. PARIS. CHEZ. MONNERON. PATENTE. Bronze, size 22.

VI. The same medal in every respect, except the design of the wreath, and the arrangement of the inscription within it.

VII. The same medal, still different in exactly the same respects.

VIII. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE EN 7^{ME} 1757.; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. Rev. J. SILVAIN BAILLY NE A PARIS EN 7^{ME} 1736; bust of Bailly, facing the left. Silver, size 21.

IX. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right; below CAUNOIS FRENCH; on the edge of the shoulder 1824. Rev. THE DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. 1777-1824. BORN IN CHAVANIAC, THE 6 SEPTEMBER, 1757., in seven lines within a wreath of oak. Bronze, size 28 1-2.

X. The same head and inscription, but below the bust J. BALE. Rev. plain. Bronze, size 30.

XI. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE A CHAVANIAC LE 6 S^{ME} 1757.; bust as No. IX; on the edge of the shoulder CAUNOIS. F. 1826. Rev. HAVRE 5 OCTOBRE 1825; in exergue BRANDYWINA TELLUS VIDIT VULNERATUM PRO LIBERTATE: BRANDYWINA NAVIS HONORATUM REDUCIT HOSPITEM.; the ocean, with an American man-of-war sailing to the right, where stands a light-house; in the distance at the left are small buildings. Bronze, size 32.

XII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE 1824; head facing the right. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head facing the left. Silver, size 9.

XIII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. COMPANION OF WASHINGTON; in exergue ARIV. AUG. 1824.

DEP. SEP. 1825; between two pyramidal monuments is seen the upper part of a sphere, inscribed U. S., over which an eagle is flying, and in the sky above is the sun, shedding rays of glory. Silver, size 19.

XIV. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE A CHAVANIAC LE 6 S^{ME} 1757; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right; below CAUNOIS F. Rev. APPELE PAR LE VOEU UNANIME DES CITOYENS AU COMMANDEMENT GENERAL DES GARDES NATIONALES LE 28 JUILLET 1830, in seven lines within a wreath of olive and oak. Silver, size 32 1-2.

XV. LAFAYETTE G^{AL} EN CHEF; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. REGNE DES LOIS. 27. 28. 29 JUILLET 1830; two small branches of laurel crossed. Silver, size 7.

XVI. LAFAYETTE G^{AL} EN CHEF; head of Lafayette facing the left. Rev. DEFENSEUR DE LA LIBERTE DANS LES DEUX MONDES., in four lines across the field. Bronze, size 14.

XVII. LA FAYETTE THE HERO OF TWO SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONS; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right; below W & B. Rev. LOUIS PHILIPPE 1ST KING OF THE FRENCH 1830. BY THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE N. YORK. NOV 25; in two circles round the head of Louis Philippe, facing the left. Tin, size 21.

XVIII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust as No. IX. Rev. IN YOUTH THE ARDENT & INTREPID CHAMPION, IN AGE THE ENLIGHTENED & VENERABLE DEFENDER OF THE CIVIL & RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF MANKIND. BORN SEP. 6. 1757, OBT. MAY 21, in ten lines, (the lowest curved) within a wreath of oak. Lead, size 29.

XIX. LIBERTATI NON DEFUIT UNQUAM; head of Lafayette, crowned with oak, facing the right; below W. OLESZCZYNSKI. F. Rev. PAOLO J R LAFAJETTE POLONIA MOERENS; in exergue OBIIT. 20 MAI 1834; a woman personifying Poland, with an oak-wreath in right hand, resting her left on a shield with the national arms, is leaning on a sarcophagus, on which is carved an American Indian woman in tears; on the ground lies another oak-wreath. Bronze, size 32.

XX. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. The American eagle, with olive-branch and arrows in a circle of stars. Copper, size 14.

XXI. GENERAL LA FAYETTE; head facing the right. Rev. as the Obv. Silver, oval, 10 1-2 by 8.

XXII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. plain. Nickel, size 8.

XXIII. LAFAYETTE, A FRIEND TO AMERICA & FREEDOM DIED MAY 20 1834; Lafayette at full length advancing to the left, with hat and cane in his right hand, his left on his hip; in field to right H. Rev. CLARK & ANTHONY JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS N^os 25 & 27 CHEAPSIDE PROVIDENCE R. I. 1835, in nine curving lines across the field, in which are two olive-branches and ornamental flourishes. Copper, size 18.

XXIV. Same obverse. Rev. H M & E I RICHARDS MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY NEAR THE UNION HOUSE ATTLEBORO MASS, in eight curving lines across the field, with olive-branches and ornaments. Copper, size 18.

XXV. Same obverse. Rev. WALSH'S GENERAL STORE LANSINGBURGH (N. Y.) 1835, in five curving lines across the field, an oak-leaf at each side of the date. Copper, size 18.

XXVI. Same obverse. Rev. WALSH'S GENERAL STORE LANSINGBURG NEW-YORK 1835, in five curving and straight lines across the field, in which are oak and olive leaves and ornaments. Copper, size 18.

XXVII. Same obverse. Rev. S. L. WILKINS DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, & SHOE STOCK. HATS, CAPS, FURS &c 22 MERRIMACK ST. LOWELL MASS, in eight curving lines across the field. Copper, size 18.

Since writing this article, I have bought a silver medal, which differs from No. II only in the following trifling particulars: AUJOURD'HUY is written as one word, QUIL is corrected, and written QU'IL, and on the edge is REVOLUTION FRANCAISE PAR I LENARD AN 9. N° 5. It should be No. III, making the whole list 28.

OLD TENOR.

IN connection with the article on Old Tenor, in the April number of the *Journal*, we print the following Title-page of a little pamphlet, published in 1750. Judging from its size it was probably intended to be carried in a pocket-book. The pages, of which there are twelve, are about three inches long and an inch and a half wide. The title-page reads as follows:—

"An Exact TABLE To bring Old Tenor into Lawful Money. Also a TABLE to know the Value of Pistoles, Guineas, Johannes, and double Johannes, Moydores, English Crowns, Shillings, and Copper Half Pence, at the Rate of Dollars at SIX SHILLINGS a Piece, at which invariable Value they are fixed by a late Act of this Government. The Act to be in Force from and after the 31st of MARCH 1750. Third Edition. BOSTON, Printed and Sold by D. FOWLE, at his Shop facing the Town-Dock."

The pamphlet begins thus:—

"Inasmuch as by an Act of this Province, entitled, An Act for drawing in the Bills of Credit of the several Denominations, which have at any Time been issued by this Government, and are still outstanding, and for ascertaining the Rate of Coined Silver in this Province, among other Things it is Enacted, That from and after the 31st of March 1750, Forty Five Shillings of the Old Tenor, and Eleven Shillings and Three Pence of the new and middle Tenor, shall be equal to one Piece of Eight, and shall be exchanged by the Treasurer, with the Possessor or Possessors, accordingly."

"And whereas it is further Enacted, That all Bargains, Contracts, Debts, and Dues whatsoever, which shall be contracted after the said 31st of March, shall be understood to be in Silver at Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Ounce; and all Spanish Mill'd Pieces of Eight shall be taken and paid at the

Rate of Six Shillings a Piece and no more, on the Penalty of Fifty Pounds Lawful Money.

" And all Persons whatsoever are thereby required to conform their Books and Accounts according to said Regulation; And any Books and Accounts, which shall not be made to conform to said Regulation, will not be admitted by said A&t to be produced in Evidence, for the Recovery of any Debt in any of his Majesty's Courts within this Province.

" Therefore, That all Persons may with Ease conform their Books and Accounts to the above Regulation, by bringing their Old Tenor Debts into Lawful Money, according to the Intent and Design of said Act, the following Table is offered to the Publick, by the Help of which, even those that are not well acquainted with Figures, may easily bring any Sum of Money of the Old Tenor into the established currency of the Year 1750.

" And whereas by another Act of this Government, the Value of Pistoles, Guineas, Moydores, Copper Half Pence, &c. are fixed at a certain Proportion with Dollars at Six Shillings a Piece, with a Penalty of Fifty Pounds for any one that gives more than the Price stipulated by said Act for either of the said Species of Money therein mentioned, therefore another Table is here presented, that all Persons may be acquainted with the real Value of Gold, Silver and Copper Half Pence as settled by the Government."

Then follows a Table, giving the value in lawful money of various sums Old Tenor, ranging from 7½ pence up to 1000 pounds.

S. A. G.

OUR COINAGE.

It is high time to commence a crusade against the unnecessarily rude faces our National Coins present. There is probably no civilized nation whose coins are so unartistic as ours. Nay, we are sure that even those of China are more appropriately ornamented, since they do not pretend to anything beyond a significance, and that is complete. We aim at something artistic, and produce something that *we* have never liked to show in other countries.

We well remember one day showing one of our gold coins to some fellow-students in the school at Paris. One of them took it, and looking at the head, remarked quietly, and as though he feared to mortify us, "it is not at all well modelled," and we were compelled to say, "it is execrable." The head is bad on all the coins, from the cent up, but it is better than the eagle, and that, still better than the full length of Liberty. The only tolerable device in use is that in which the denomination of the coin is inclosed in a wreath of laurel; though the significance of this we could never comprehend.

The imprint on a coin demands two things to make it complete—significance and accuracy of design. The coins of most European governments present on one side the coat of arms of the country, and on the other, the head of the reigning sovereign. The former is traditional, and prescribes the traditional forms of all things represented—they are given for their meaning, not as artistic representations of the objects—and given with the same form

and quaintness which they have borne for centuries, and which have become reverend from age and association. They are memoranda of the youth of the nation, inscribed with barbaric graphicality, and never to be modified or effaced.

Heraldry is a system of hieroglyphic writing, and Art proper has nothing whatever to do with it. If we leave heraldry proper, and make an ornamental design for a coin, we work in subjection to the laws of taste, and that which we do is open to criticism as a work of art.

Our country has no antiquity whose heroic achievements are commemorated by the hieroglyphic types of the college of heralds—it cannot, of course, have a heraldry, and to attempt to get up a coat of arms for the United States of America is simply absurd.

If we wish to adopt an emblem, it is very well, but let it be distinctly understood that heraldry has nothing to do with it, and that its representation must be in subjection to the laws of taste. We have chosen the eagle. Good! He is a noble bird, and, properly represented, would make a beautiful medallion. The substitution of his head alone for that deformity labelled "liberty" would be a good step, and in the hands of a good sculptor the bird would make a more beautiful coin-face than any we know.

But *our* eagle is an ornithological curiosity—a sprawling, straddling, ungainly, graceless thing, which any school-boy, who had ever seen a bird of any kind, should be ashamed to draw. It violates every law of anatomy and taste alike. There lies before us a half dollar of 1854, a late coinage. Will any man who is capable of seeing a difference between a golden pheasant and a Shanghai cock, look for one minute at the bird on that coin, and then say that it does not offend him.

Turn it over! You have what is supposed to represent liberty—an effigy, but still not an heraldic one. We do not know where, or how, or by whom, it was designed—if, indeed, it was designed at all, and did not come by chance—but, we are sure that we could go into any French life-school, and find a boy of sixteen who would furnish, in half an hour, a better design than that in every respect. It is so badly drawn that it becomes perfectly ridiculous, and beneath criticism.

Why is this? It is not because there is not enough talent in the country to secure good designs. An expense of one thousand dollars would give us a complete set of designs which would make our coinage the most beautiful in the world—worthy of a poetic and picturesque country. The dies and coinage would cost no more than at present, and, instead of the wretched things which greet us when we draw a coin from our pockets, we should see continually works of art—models which an aspiring young sculptor might emulate. It is an excellent point from which to begin a reform of national taste.

But what to do! Who governs these things? In England, and, we believe, through Europe, a practical artist directs them, and the models for the coins are made by some of the first artists in the country; but here, we cannot even determine upon whom to charge these atrocities.

Can we not have a National Fine Art Commission, who shall superintend not only this matter, but the art interests at Washington—the ornamentation of our public buildings—the selection of pictures and statuary?

It would cost nothing ; for there are competent persons enough in the country who would willingly serve unpaid, and, even if they were well paid, the country would save by it in not being obliged to pay the ridiculous prices they have paid for some of the national acquisitions in the fine arts line. It is just as easy to have these things well done as badly done, and infinitely more profitable in the long run.—*The Crayon*, 1855.

THE POPULAR CREED.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust !—
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over ! kick him for falling ?
If a man is up, oh ! lift him higher !
Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But a maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a woer cometh whose claims are these :
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with brandy red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school—
And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule :
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

I know a bold and honest man,
Who strives to live on the Christian's plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned, a hated wretch is he ;
At home he meeteth a starving wife.
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against a fearful odds
Who will not bow to the people's gods !
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

So get ye wealth, no matter how !
“ No questions asked ” of the rich, I trow—
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way.)
Join the Church, and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker,
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule.
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

AN “ AUGSBURG CONFESSION ” MEDAL.

We were lately shown a rare and very valuable medal, now in the possession of Mr. J. B. Ripley, who has, we presume, about the most valuable collection of coins in the State ; and which was recently purchased together with several other valuable and ancient coins, at a sale in New York. A description of this medal will no doubt prove interesting to our readers. It is as follows :

This very interesting Gold Medal was struck by John George, Elector of Saxony, in 1630, in commemoration of the celebrated Diet of Augsburg, which took place in the one hundredth preceding year, viz : A. D. 1530, at which the great Lutheran Confession of Faith, usually known by the title of the Augsburg Confession, was presented to the Emperor, Charles V., of Germany.

This Confession of Faith was the work of Melanchthon, executed under the supervision of Luther, and was signed by the predecessor of Elector John George, John, the Elector of Saxony and a firm friend of Luther, by the Margrave of Brandenburg, by Ernest and Francis, Dukes of Brunswick and Luxemburg, by the Landgrave of Hesse, by the Princess of Anhalt, and by deputies from Nuremberg and other cities.

It is worthy of remark that this Confession, afterwards slightly modified, and called the "Form of Concord" in 1579, is the most important symbolical book of the Lutheran Church. No wonder, then, that the first centenary should have been marked by the issue of a medal which recalled to the Saxons the conspicuous part played by their former Elector on the 25th of June, 1530. Giving him the place of honor on the obverse of the medal, we find delineated in profile, the well known rugged features of Elector Joannes. He is represented clothed in the furred mantle and cap peculiar to the first half of the sixteenth century, familiar to students of costume. He holds in his right hand the sword, the badge of the office of Elector; four shields surround the portrait; at the top, are the crossed swords, electoral, (*so familiar on Dresden China,*) to right and left, lions rampant, and beneath the well known arms of Saxony, still borne by the descendants of the Electors, amongst others by the late Prince Consort, as Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The legend around the portrait may be rudely rendered thus: "The name of the Lord is the strongest tower." The date 1530, 25 June, and name Joannes appear on the field.

The reverse gives us the features of John George—he bearing, like his ancestor, the electoral sword, appears clothed in the electoral bonnet and ermine robe of office. In the field appears 1630, 25 June, and John George, and around the centre runs a legend, which roughly translated reads, "The 100th anniversary of the presentation of the Lutheran Confession." At the foot of the Elector appears a large shield, in which his arms are duly marshalled, having the electoral sword borne on an escutcheon of pretence.

This medal has been evidently made for the purpose of being worn as a decoration, suspended from a chain or ribbon, and has been mounted with a gold border and loop. It is a rare and interesting curiosity.—*Advertiser, Savannah, Geo.*

MONEY DIGGING.

At various times, Mount Independence, as well as Crown Point and other localities in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, have been scarred by money-diggers. In 1815, a company came hither from Northern Vermont, to search for military treasures which wise seers and the divining-rod declared were buried there. The chief of the party, entertaining misgivings on his arrival, as to the success of money-digging, purchased land in the neighborhood, and while his more credulous companions were digging deep into the mount, he was plowing deep into the land. He raised grain and esculent roots—they raised gravel and worthless clay. When their patience and money were exhausted, they shouldered their picks and departed for Western New York. He remained, became a thrifty farmer, and by the unerring divining-rod of industry, found the treasure. Credulous people still dig at these localities, and several pits were pointed out to me which had been recently excavated.—Lossing's *Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution*, vol. i., p. 148.

SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

At the Sale held by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, 1871, containing a fair Collection of Roman, Greek, English, Scotch, American, Canadian, and miscellaneous Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals, the following prices were obtained for the most desirable pieces:—

Greek Silver, tetradrachms, of Alexander, \$2.50 and 5.50 ; Athens, 3.00 ; Antiochus I., 5.50 ; Lysimachus, 5.25 ; Macedon, 5.50 ; Ptolemy Soter, 3.25 ; a Persian Daric, 3.50 ; Byzantine Gold of Justinus, 7.50. 7.25 ; Leo I., 7.25. Roman gold, Domitian, 7.00 ; Nerva, 5.00 ; Trajan, 8.00. A few fine specimens of Roman Silver brought as follows: Aquillia Severa, 1.00 ; Constantine, 3.00 ; Diadumima, 1.13 ; Galba, 1.00 ; Juba I., 2.50 ; Marinianus, 1.50 ; Nero, 7.00 ; Otho, 2.75 ; Pertinax, 5.00 ; Trajan, 1.50 ; Tiberius, 4.00 ; Vitellius, 1.63. About 200 Roman brass sold at prices from 5 cents to 4.00 each. Silver Medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Simon, 5.00 ; do. the Dunbar Medal, 7.25 ; Crown of Edward VI., 7.50 ; half do., 5.00 ; Crown of Elizabeth, 4.50 ; half do., 4.50 ; Crown of James I., 3.50 ; Crown of Cromwell, 12.00 ; half do., 8.00 ; Shilling, 3.50 ; Crown of James II., 3.50 ; Five Pound Piece, gold, of Wm. III., 30.50 ; Two Pound Piece, gold, Anne, 21.00 ; Five Pound Piece, gold, Geo. II., 27.00 ; Two Pound do., 11.25 ; Five Pound Piece, gold, Geo. IV., 30.00 : Silver Crown of Wm. IV., 33.00 ; Scotch silver penny of Mary, 6.00 ; Testoon, 12.50 ; Testoon, Francis and Mary, 5.50 ; do. of Mary and Darnley, 7.00 ; Pattern Crown of the Pretender, (James VIII.,) 13.00 ; Pattern Guinea of do., 10.50.

Medal of the "Beaver Club Instituted Montreal, 1785," in gold, \$33.00 ; McGill College Medal, founded at the Centenary Shakespeare Festival in 1864, bronze, 9.00.

Canadian Copper coins—Leslie & Son's Twopence, \$5.50 ; *Side view* Penny of the Bank of Montreal, 1838, 25.00 ; same Half Penny, 8.00 ; Bank Token "1-2 Penny," of the "Un Sou" series, 11.00 ; Seven Toll Checks, 2.75 each ; "Jh. Roy Token," 2.50 ; "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Success," Ship, 6.00 ; Vexator Canadensis, 3.25.

Proof Set of U. S. gold, 1868, 6 pieces, \$46.00 ; Eagle 1797, 17.00 ; half do., 1795, 8.00 ; half do. 1802, 7.00 ; half do., 1807, 6.75 ; half do., 1813, 6.75 ; three-dollar piece, 1854, 6.50 ; 1836, Flying Eagle dollar, 5.50 ; Six Pine Tree Shillings, 1.50 to 4.00 each ; Spanish Pistareen of Ferdinand I., 3.25 ; Double do., 7.00 ; Mexican dollar, 1824, 5.50 ; Silver coin of de Rohan, Grand Master of Malta, 5.00.

The number of lots on the Catalogue is 1758, and the total amount of sale was \$2,571.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, New York.

THE UPTON SALE OF TOKENS, MEDALS, &c.

The Collection of Medals, Tokens, and Numismatic Books, belonging to George P. Upton, of Chicago, was sold in that city on the 14th of April last.

From a priced list at hand, we note the following sales:—

SILVER.—Paris Peace Medal of 1814, \$5.00 ; Marriage Medal of Francis I. and Elizabeth, 5.00 : Herrnhut Moravian Medal, 4.00.

BRONZE.—Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, the large bronze, struck by order of Congress, \$5.00 each ; Fourteen bronze of the Mint Series, 1.50 to 3.00 each ; Set of Lovett's Medals (10) 6.25 ; a cast of the Jackson Medal of 1829, 3.75 ; Grant Medal, struck in Switzerland, 2.75 ; Medal of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Philadelphia, 6.00 ; Set of Lovett's Presidential residences, (16) 6.40 ; Erie Canal Medal, copy, 5.50 : Humboldt Medal, of 1828, 8.50 ; Medal struck by the University of Jena, 1836, 10.50 ; Medal of the Cathedral of Milan, 6.00 ; French Medals of distinguished persons, (58) 28.10 ; Medal of the French Exposition, of 1855, in composition, 4.00 ; 208 Lots of Medals and Coins.

BOOKS.—List of Washington Memorial Medals, 1865, by W. Elliot Woodward, \$5.00 ; Medallie Memorials of Washington, 1861, J. R. Snowden, 5.00 ; Description of the Ancient and Modern Coins at the Mint, J. R. Snowden, 1861, 3.00 ; Twelve Coin Catalogues, partly priced, 5.00 ; and various others, 32 Lots.

THE CAUFFMAN SALE OF MEDALS AND COINS.

THE Collection of Medals and Coins belonging to Emil Cauffman, of Philadelphia, was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 3d and 4th of May last. Among the most desirable pieces were the following:—

Dollar of 1794, good, \$32.00 ; do. of 1795, 4.50 ; do. of 1795, fillet head, fine, 17.00 ; do. of 1797, six stars facing, 4.25 ; do. of 1798, 13 stars, 4.25 ; do. of 1841, fine, 3.50 ; Proof dollar, 1846, 15.00 ; Proof do., 1847, 14.00 ; Proof do., 1849, 15.00 ; Proof do., 1851, 22.00 ; Proof do., 1852, 22.00 ; Proof do., 1854, 16.00 ; Proof set, six pieces, 1855, 20.50 ; Proof do., including gold dollar, 1856, 19.00 ; Proof do., six pieces, 1857, 15.00 ; Proof do., seven pieces, 1858, 14.25 ; Proof do., 1859, including gold dollar and dime of 1860, 7.25 ; Proof do., 1860, including gold dollar, eight pieces, 6.00 ; Proof do., 1862, same, 5.50 ; Proof do., 1863, nine pieces, 3.50 ; Proof do., ten pieces, 1864, 7.00 ; Proof do., same, 1866, 4.00.

Half dollar, 1794, fine, \$12.00 ; do., 1795, fine, 19.00 ; do., 1797, rare, 16.00 ; Proof do., 1836, 5.50 ; Fine do., Liberty seated, 1839, 4.50 ; Proof do., 1852, 5.00 ; Quarter dollar, 1796, 4.50 ; do., 1815, 6.25 ; Dime, 1797, sixteen stars, 3.50 ; do., 1798, 2.50 ; do., 1801, 2.75 ; do., 1804, 2.50 ; do., 1811, 4.25 ; do., 1821, 2.00 ; do., proof, 1825, 3.50 ; do., 1827, 2.88 ; do., 1830, 2.50 ; do., 1837, 2.00 ; do., 1848, 3.50 ; do., 1852, 2.25 ; Half dime, fine, 1794, 11.50 ; do., 1796, 3.50 ; do., 1707, 2.25 ; do., do., thirteen stars, 1797, 3.75 ; do., 1852, proof, 2.37.

Gold Quarter Eagle, 1796, no stars, \$8.50 ; do., 1798, 6.00 ; do., 1802, 5.00 ; do., 1806, 6.00 ; Pattern Half Dime, 1792, 44.50 ; Gold dollar, 1836, 5.00 ; Proof dollar, 1836, 10.00 ; do., 1838, 39.00 ; do., 1839, not fine, 23.00 ; Washington Pieces, "Liberty and Security," brass, 25.00 ; Washington Button, 3.25 ; another, 2.00.

Crown of Ed. VI., \$6.00 ; Half do., 5.00 ; Shilling do., 3.00 ; Crown of Elizabeth, 10.50 ; do. of Charles I., 5.25 ; Half do., 5.75 ; Crown of Charles II., 3.25 ; do. of Wm. and Mary, 6.25 ; do. Wm., 3.25 ; do. Anne, 4.13 ; Proof Crown, Half do., Shilling and Sixpence, Geo. II., 11.00 ; Proof Pattern Dollar, 1804, Geo. III., 12.00 ; Proof Set, Crown, Half do., Shilling and Sixpence, Geo. IV., 11.00 ; Dollar of Queen Mary and Henry Darnley, 10.00 ; Thirty Shilling piece of James VI., 7.00.

Massachusetts Shilling, 1652, Oak tree, \$9.50 ; Chalmer's Shilling, 6.00 ; Vermont Cent, 1786, 3.50 ; Connecticut Cent, 1787, 3.00 ; Massachusetts Cent, 1787, 8.50 ; Half do., 3.00 ; Cent do., 1788, 8.00.

Liberty Cap Cent, 1793, fair, \$9.50 ; Ring Cent, 1793, fine, 15.50 ; Flowing Hair, do., 1793, 8.50 ; Thick planchet, 1795, 5.50 ; Thin do., 1795, 3.00 ; Liberty Cap, 1796, 2.50 ; Cent, fine, 1797, 6.50 ; do., 1798, 3.50 ; do., 1799, poor, 9.50 ; do., 1804, 13.00 ; do., 1807, fine, 3.00 ; do., 1808, 3.50 ; do., 1809, 4.75 ; do., 1811, very fine, 30.00 ; do., 1813, 3.00 ; do., 1814, 4.00 ; do., 1825, fine, 9.50 ; do., 1829, 4.25 ; do., proof, 1856, 6.25 ; do., do., 1857, 6.25 ; Half Cent, 1795, very fine, 29.50 ; do., 1797, 9.00 ; do., proof, 1831, 9.00 ; do., proof, 1834, 3.13 ; do., proof, 1841, 8.00 ; do., proof, 1852, 8.50.

5 Francs, "Bonaparte Premier Consul," \$7.50 ; do., "Napoleon Empereur," 5.75.

Greek Silver, Alexander, Tetradrachm, \$10.00 ; Demetrius, do., 10.00 ; Lysimachus, do., 7.00 ; Ptolemy I., do., 9.00 ; Philip II., do., 1.50.

Roman Gold of Trajan, \$5.00 ; do. of Valentinianus, 7.75.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 95 William St., New York.

ON the 1st and 2d of June last, Mr. Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, N. Y., had a sale of Medals and Coins at Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s, New York. We note the following:—

Medals:—Adam Eckfeldt, Silver, very rare, \$6.00 ; Erie Canal, Silver, size 28, 6.25 ; Andrew Johnson, Silver, size 20, 5.25 ; James Madison, White metal, size 42, 5.00 ; Franklin, of Copper, Zinc and Nickel, size 35, 4.50 ; Santa Anna, size 42, Copper, 3.25 ; William Pitt, size 34, Bronze, 2.25 ; Bolivar, size 30, Silver, 2.25 ; Revolutionary* Peace Medals, "Libera Soror," size 28 1-2, Silver, 60.00 ; "Faustissimo Fædere Junctæ," size 22, silver, 6.00 ; Declaration of Independence Medal, size 56, Bronze, 22.50 ; "Voltaire," Washington, Bronze, 12.00 ; Washington Benevolent, Silver, size 28, 10.00 ; Washington, by Wright, Silver, size 28, 4.25 ; do. Mechanics' Institute, Silver, size 26, 7.00 ; Norwalk Memorial, Silver, 3.00 ; Eagle, Gold 1804, 35.00 ; Half do., 1823, 8.50 ; Double do., pattern, 1860, 32.00 ; Half Dimes, 1795 and '97, 7.00 each.

Proof Sets, 1857 and '58, \$14.00 each ; Cromwell Half Crown, fine, 15.00 ; Victoria, Gothic Crown, 6.50 ; Auctori Plebis, very good, 6.50 ; Immunis Columbia, do., 7.00 ; New York, "Excelsior," fair, 14.00 ; another variety, 12.00 ; "British Settlement, Kentucky," proof in Silver, 82.50 ; another, Bronze, 33.00 ; Half Disme, 1792, 10.50.

Cents:—1795, uncirculated, \$14.00 ; do., 1796, 7.00 ; do., 1804, good, 8.50 ; do., 1809, fair, 3.00 ; do., 1825, 6.50 ; do., 1828, 3.00 ; do., 1833, 2.25 ; do., Proof, 1843, 7.50 ; do., 1843, 2.75 ; do., Proof, 1854, 7.00 ; do., do., 1855, 7.00 ; do., do., 1857, 4.50 ; Half Cents:—1793, fine, 9.00 ; 1795, very fine, 6.00 ; 1802, 2.50 ; 1810, 1.75 ; 1811, 3.25 ; 1841, Proof, 5.00 ; 1847, Proof, 16.00 ; 1854, do., 3.25 ; 1857, do., 2.13 ; Washington Cent, 1792, 57.50 ; Washington President, 1792, 15.00 ; Geo. Washington, Born Virginia, &c., 14.00 ; Fifteen Greek Silver Tetradrachms, brought 3.75 to 10.00 each.

* See Vol. 2, p. 64, Journal of Numismatics.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 13.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, and a letter from Alfred Sandham of Montreal, accompanying the donation of a volume on the Medals of Canada, for which the thanks of the Society were voted; the Secretary also presented catalogues of some recent coin-sales. Mr. Davenport exhibited a five-franc piece of the French Republic of 1870, and impressions of eight great seals of English colonies. Mr. Crosby showed a few rare pieces belonging to Peter Gwschend, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn., the N. E. shilling and sixpence, the doubtful Pine-tree shilling of 1650, the Virginia piece in silver of 1774, &c. The Secretary showed a specimen of the rare medal of "Stone-wall" Jackson, the medal of William Penn in silver, a medal of Franklin in bronze, which was new to the members, and a dollar of the Provisional Government of Spain of 1870. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1803-4-5. Messrs. Davenport and Crosby exhibited cents and half-cents. Mr. Robinson exhibited some of the silver and copper. Mr. Root exhibited most of the gold, silver and copper, including two half-dollars of 1803 and of 1805. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1804 and 1805, accidentally omitting all pieces of 1803. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper, including six cents of 1803, also seven cents of 1802. The President and Dr. S. A. Green were appointed a committee to have the plate of certificate of membership changed by the substitution of the seal of the Society, in place of the meaningless ornament now on it. The Society adjourned soon after 5, P. M.

May 4.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. Mr. Robinson exhibited several copper coins of the East Indies, and a large silver piece of the King of Oude. The Secretary showed a very rare French silver medal of Franklin, and a French bronze medal of J. J. Le Francois de la Lande, on which he is mentioned as a fellow of the Boston (probably American) Academy. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1806-7-8, and cents of Connecticut, of 1785-6. Mr. Robinson exhibited several coins of 1806-7-8. Mr. Crosby exhibited thirty-one Connecticut cents, and cents and half cents of 1806-7-8. Mr. Seavey exhibited five Connecticut cents, and the gold, silver and copper of 1806-7-8, including three half-eagles of 1806, two of 1807, two half-dollars of 1807, and single specimens of each other coin issued in the three years. The Secretary exhibited nine Connecticut cents, and the silver and copper of 1806-7-8, including two half-dollars of 1806, and two of 1807, four cents of 1807, two of 1808, and two half-cents of 1806. The Society adjourned at about 5, P. M.

June 1.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. The President announced a donation from Captain George H. Preble, of a number of coins collected by his son, Henry O. Preble, lately deceased, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1809-10-11, and cents of Connecticut of 1787. Mr. Robinson exhibited three Connecticut cents, and several pieces of the silver and copper

of 1809-10-11. Mr. Crosby exhibited one hundred and forty-two Connecticut cents, and the copper of 1809-10-11, including three half cents each of 1809 and 1811. Mr. Seavey exhibited twenty-two Connecticut cents, and the gold, silver and copper of 1809-10-11, including two half-eagles each of 1810 and 1811, and two cents of 1810. The Secretary exhibited twenty-two Connecticut cents, and the silver and copper of 1809-10-11, including three cents of 1810, two of 1811, and two half-cents of 1809. The Society adjourned at about 5, P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE ninth annual conversazione of the Natural History Society was held last night in their rooms, on the corner of Cathcart and University streets, and was numerously attended. What may be called the culture of the city was fairly represented, and the President of the Society, Principal Dawson, delivered an address. There was an excellent band present that played a number of choice pieces during the evening, and the company circulated through the rooms, inspecting the array of curiosities in science and art, which had been specially added to it on this occasion. As usual, the Montreal Microscopic Club illustrated, by means of their powerful microscopes, some of the wonders of the insect world; and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society contributed the largest collection of most valuable and rare coins and medals, chiefly Canadian, which has ever been furnished on these occasions. There were also liberal contributions from other public and private sources; and an idea of some of the extraordinary attractions of the evening's entertainment will be gathered from the following concise yet comprehensive

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The ordinary work of this Society is of a very unobtrusive character. It seeks to keep alive in the community a taste for the study of nature; to record and illustrate new facts as to the natural history and resources of Canada; to provide a place of safe keeping for such objects as appear of any value to the progress of science; and to afford in its museum and lectures the means of pleasant and profitable recreation and improvement to all classes of our citizens. Once a year only we open our rooms to this annual conversazione, and it affords me much pleasure on the ninth of these occasions to welcome here so large an assemblage of our friends, who, we hope, will enjoy with us the present improved aspect of our collections, and the special attractions which we have gathered for this evening.

On the present occasion we have made a special effort to collect as many objects as possible in illustration of the arts and antiquities of the aboriginal tribes of Canada, and I cannot conceive a collection more fitted to interest any thoughtful mind than that now before us. You have here the specimens accumulated by the Society; considerable collections from the museum of McGill College; collections made by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; a selection of very interesting objects kindly lent to us by the Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; a number of antique implements from the Geological Survey; plates illustrating American antiquities from the library of the Seminary; and a variety of objects of interest exhibited by Mr. Barnston, Mr. Vennor, Mr. Whiteaves, Mr. Murphy, Prof. Bell, Mr. Stanley Bagg, Mr. Mott, and other members of the Society.

These objects are not only curious as illustrations of the rude but often ingenious and tasteful arts of a primitive people, but some of them are relics of tribes which have passed away.

Among these none have greater interest than those which represent the ancient Hochelaga of Cartier, the predecessor of our modern Montreal, and of which many memorials have been found in the excavations for the foundation of our modern city. In one case you see specimens of the pottery of these old people arranged in accordance with its patterns, on which the Indian women of the olden time bestowed so much skill and taste. In my own collection I have from the ancient site fragments which represent one hundred and sixty-five distinct vessels; and the patterns worked in these may be arranged under the heads of the "corn-ear" pattern, representing the rows of grain in the ear of corn; the "basket-pattern"; the "ring" or bead pattern, usually combined with the last, and the simpler "crimped" pattern. With this you may see a few specimens of ancient British pottery, which, in material and style, might have been formed by the same artists, and on which the old potters made ornamental marks, by impressing the points of their fingers on the clay, exactly in the manner of our old potters of Montreal.

You will also find, besides our collections of stone implements of this country, others from the British Islands, and proving the absolute identity of the primitive weapons and tools of these widely-separated regions. Perhaps, however, nothing in the curiosities exhibited this evening is more worthy of interest than some of the smaller objects, especially the beads of wampum. Beads are ancient and universal ornaments, and among many rude nations they exist also as currency, and as public records and pledges of treaties. I believe we have the earliest instance of them in that strange and archaic passage of Genesis describing the Edenic Paradise, in which it is said of the Land of Havilah, that it has "gold and bdellium and the onyx stone," an expression which might fairly be read, "gold and wampum shells, and flints for implements"—the three great treasures of aboriginal man. In the collections before you there are several forms of these ornaments; some are spiral shells, with a hole ground in one side. Such beads are common to various parts of Europe and America, and they constituted the wampum of several tribes of this country. Others are laboriously ground out of larger shells. Some on our tables, from Newfoundland, are made of the large *Macra Solidissima*. Others from New Brunswick are made of the white and blue portions of the coast wampum shell, the *Venus Mercenaria*; and one from the old Hochelaga, an ornament of some dusky belle of Montreal three or four hundred years ago, is made of the hinge of a fresh water mussel. Others from the same site are discs of clay, crimped on the edges, and burned in the fire. Others, from Ontario, have been hammered out of native copper. A string from Brockville presents a curious example of the transmission of objects of value from place to place, and of the way in which even rude peoples make distant regions tributary to their tastes. It consists partly of copper beads from Lake Superior, and partly of shells of *Purpura Lapillus* from the Atlantic coast, localities which must have been the very ends of the earth to the chief who possessed these precious ornaments. Some beads from the Tobique River, New Brunswick, in one of our cases, were taken from the grave of an Indian child, buried in those forest solitudes by some bereaved mother who expressed her grief, and perhaps her hopes and fears as to the welfare of her darling in the spirit land, by winding around its little corpse her precious strings of wampum, which, to her simple faith, had, perhaps, some value even on that unknown shore. Her gift was not wholly in vain. It reminds us to-night of that light of nature by which the invisible things of God and of a future life are manifested even to the rude children of the forest; of the future tribunal before which we and the poor Indian must alike stand, to be judged according to that which was given to us; and of those common affections and hopes and fears, which prove the kinship of man in all times and conditions.

During the evening Dr. J. B. Edwards gave illustrations of coins and antiquities by the Lime light; also of specimens of the insect and vegetable world, which latter called forth much admiration and surprise. Amongst the curiosities furnished by private parties, was a collection of beautiful ornaments in stone and ore, the property of Mr. Laggatt; also a collection of Canadian bills, dating from the earliest issue; likewise an ancient manuscript dictionary of the Irish language, and other curious old manuscripts in the same tongue, contributed by Mr. Ed. Murphy. Amongst the medals of the Numismatic Society was one commemorative of the capture of Quebec and Montreal, and another in commemoration of Confederation, the latter one presented to the Society by the Secretary of State. * * * * —*Montreal Witness, March 10, 1871.*

EXTRACTS FROM "REMARKS ON A BILL REVISING THE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE U. S. MINT, &c.," BY FRANKLIN PEALE AND J. ROSS SNOWDEN.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SHOULD BE AT WASHINGTON.

The incumbent should be selected from among the most enlightened, scientific, and moral men of the country; such as have occupied the position of Director in the earlier history of the Mint, Rittenhouse, the elder Patterson, and Professor R. M. Patterson; and in England, Herschel, Graham, and others. * * * The office should be entirely free from all partisan influences; the degrading effects of what has been called, very wrongly, politics, better named party chicanery, is too baneful in its habits and tendencies, to be tolerated in a matter so sacred, and requiring such purity and confidence, as the national money and its manufacture. This remark applies, more or less impressively, to every department of mint transactions and incumbencies.

With such a Director, and such freedom from one of the greatest evils of the present political habits of our country, the creation of the office of Director, as contemplated by this bill, would be very judicious; with anything less, it would be only an aggravation of the evil under which we now suffer.

* * * * *

DEVICES FOR COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representation of an eagle should be omitted on the reverse of all the coins, for reasons that will be stated in subsequent remarks.

"A device emblematic of Liberty" is appropriate, and consecrated by our history, and by usage.

A head in profile is the most appropriate, because it gives opportunity for the highest grade of artistic and classical ability to be employed for the composition of the device, and its execution.

Full length figures are inappropriate. The parts are too small to permit of expression in the design, and do not permit of sufficient depth to "come up," as it is technically expressed, in striking the coin; and they are easier for counterfeit imitations, and more difficult to detect when counterfeited.

Armorial bearings or devices are to be deprecated; they have all the disadvantages of the last paragraph, and are the relics of feudal, and effete monarchical, and semi-barbarous times, inappropriate to free and enlightened republican government.

Besides the above objections to the conventional eagle (it has no prototype in nature) on the reverse of several coins of gold and silver, required by law, there are others of grave importance; a device on both sides, obverse and reverse, of a coin, compels a sacrifice of relief or strength on the obverse or principal side, the metal of the blank or planchet being absorbed between them; whereas a simple reverse, consisting of the legend "United States of America, E Pluribus Unum," &c., around a wreath in low relief, with the denomination of the coin in plain, distinct letters is more expressive, in better taste, and accords with the usage of the most enlightened nations. You are respectfully referred, for a full description of the mode and processes of pro-

curing original dies, to an article published in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, February and March 16, 1855, (probably in the library of the Smithsonian Institution.)

The Mint of the United States in Philadelphia is now in possession of improved apparatus for procuring from models, and reducing to all sizes and denominations, fac-similes for original dies; and there are artists quite capable, under instructions in regard to exigencies which control the operation of striking coins, to place the United States in the front rank of all nations in the artistic, classical, and mechanical execution of its coinage.

BASE METAL COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE OF BRONZE ONLY SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED.

I am clearly and decidedly of opinion that all the heterogeneous coinage of cents and their multiples, made of silver, alloys of silver, copper, and nickel, should cease, and nothing but cents should be made of bronze of the usual proportions of copper and tin as the best in all respects of the known alloys; it is, however, probable that the time will come—it may not be far distant—when the progress of metallurgical skill will authorize the use of aluminum alloyed with copper for the purpose of minor coinage.

FRANKLIN PEALE.

MINOR COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE ONLY SHOULD BE ISSUED, COMPOSED OF COPPER AND NICKEL—COPPER, EIGHTY-EIGHT PARTS; NICKEL TWELVE PARTS.

And in this connection I beg to say, that the base coinage provided for in section 35, of five and three-cent pieces, will soon be found to be a positive nuisance, and a subject of great embarrassment and loss, especially to small dealers. Moreover, the intrinsic value of the copper and nickel in these pieces, and in the one-cent pieces also, is so largely below the nominal value of the coins that we will have a flood of counterfeits and imitations of them, and will otherwise experience great inconvenience from their introduction into circulation. These remarks also apply to the pieces of the character lately issued; and this bill, it may be said, only continues their use. But I think it was a great mistake to abandon the cent of 1857, and substitute one of greatly inferior value, and, moreover, extend the issuing of such base coins to five-cent and three-cent pieces. I have not time at present to enlarge upon this subject, but I may state that, in my judgment, the five-cent piece should be composed of silver, and if a three-cent piece is required, let it also be of silver, as heretofore authorized. The cent is the only base coin which should be issued, and this ought to contain the characteristics and composition of the cent adopted in 1857. That cent maintained its color well; it was of convenient size and weight, and a difficult coin to imitate or counterfeit. It was abandoned a few years ago because it was considered that the material of which it was composed—eighty-eight per cent copper and twelve per cent nickel—was *too valuable*; when at that very time it was yielding a profit to the Government on its issue, of about *fifty-six per cent*. Surely the Government can afford to put *one-half cent's* worth of metal into a coin which is issued as *one cent*.

J. R. SNOWDEN.

OPENING OF A BURIAL MOUND IN FLORIDA.

THE burial mounds of Florida have been noticed and described by many travelers. They are found all over the State, generally upon the lakes and rivers. Dr. Brinton, in his "Notes on the Floridian Peninsula," says: "The great feature of the burial rites was to preserve the bones of the dead, a custom full of significance in nature-worship every where. For this purpose the corpses were either exposed or buried till sufficient decomposition had ensued to permit the flesh to be removed. Finally, at stated periods, the bones were collected from all quarters, deposited in some predetermined spot, and then covered with soil heaped into the shape of a cone."

John Bartram describes a burial mound upon Lake George in East Florida, which he visited in 1766, which at that time had live-oaks three feet in diameter growing upon it.

There have been various opinions respecting the age of these structures; some writers attributing them to the natives who occupied Florida at its discovery by Europeans, and others supposing them to be the work of a much earlier race.

The following account of articles taken from a burial mound on Spruce Creek, a tributary of the Halifax River in East Florida, in the winter of 1871, may be of interest in this connection:—

1. A skeleton, the skull of which is pronounced by competent authority, to have belonged to a Seminole Indian.
2. A copper plate of circular form, 5 inches in diameter, 1-10th inch thick, with a hole in the centre. The plate was found lying on the forehead of the skull, which was stained green by the contact.
3. Copper plate 1 3-4 inches in diameter, found lying over the hole in No. 2.
- 4-5. Two thin circular plates of silver, 2 inches in diameter, with holes in the centre. These were found lying upon a skull of small size, apparently that of a child.
6. A horse-shoe of ancient pattern, heavy, and much consumed by rust—nail-holes on one side—those on the other side closed by rust.
7. A flint arrow-head.
8. A silver coin, found resting upon the eye socket of No. 1—description as follows: Pistareen of Charles* and Joanna. *Obverse*, a crowned shield bearing the arms of Spain, (a lion and a castle.) *Legend*, "Carolus et Joanna Reges." *Reverse*. Two upright pillars surmounted by crowns. *Legend*, "Hispaniarum et Indiarum." "Plus ultra." Not dated.

It was stated by parties who exhumed these relics, that another coin similar to the above was found, and that a bar of silver weighing a pound, was also found with the bones.

S. C. C.

JAMAICA PLAIN, June 15.

* Afterwards Charles V., Emperor of Germany, came to the throne in 1516. Joanna was his mother, and was called Jone, or Joanna, the Insane.

This coin is described by Snowden, in his "Description of Ancient and Modern Coins," p. 131.

INDIAN MONEY.

"THEIR Merchandise are their beads, which are their money, of which there are two sorts, blew Beads and white Beads, the first is their Gold, the last their Silver, these they work out of certain shells so cunningly that neither Jew nor Devil can counterfeit, they dril them and string them, and make many curious works with them to adorn the persons of their *Sagamores*, and principal men and young women, as Belts, Girdles, Tablets, Borders for their womens hair, Bracelets, Necklaces, and links to hang in their ears. Prince *Phillip* a little before I came to *England* [1671] coming to *Boston* had a Coat on and Buskins set thick with these Beads in pleasant wild works and a broad Belt of the same, his Accoutrements were valued at Twenty pounds. The *English* Merchant giveth them ten shilling a fathom for their white, and as much more or near upon for their blew Beads."—John Josse-lyn's *Account of Two Voyages to New England*, pp. 142-3. London, 1675.

THE KITTINNING MEDAL.

THE "Kittinning Medal" has, on the Obverse, an officer followed by two soldiers—the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground, Indian houses in flames. Legend: "Kittinning destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September 8, 1756." Rev. The arms of the City of Philadelphia. Legend: "The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia."

The medal, in silver, was struck by order of the City of Philadelphia, and presented to Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pa., for the defeat of the Indians, and the destruction of their town—Kittinning—on the Alleghany River, about twenty-five miles above Pittsburg, Pa. Each of the commissioned officers in the engagement also received a medal in silver.

The dies for this medal were made by Edward Duffield, of Philadelphia, and are now deposited in the United States Mint.

The "New Haven Medal" was designed by the late Ithiel Town, of New Haven, assisted by the late John Allan, of New York City.

GREEK COINAGE.

THE workmanship of the best specimens of Greek coinage is truly wonderful; there is a fine specimen, struck at Syracuse, upon the defeat of Ictas by Timoleon.* Ictas was prince of Leontium, and when Dionysius the Last yielded to Timoleon, and was sent to Corinth, Ictas with Carthaginian auxiliaries seized on Syracuse, but was defeated and reduced to a private station by Timoleon.

The coin is of silver, with the head of Ceres upon one side; and upon the other, a female figure, perhaps representing Sicily or Syracuse, in a car, a Victory crowning her, and spoils in the exergue. Its workmanship is beautiful.

* 340 years before the Christian Era.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

From "Historical Sketches of American Paper Currency," by Henry Phillips, Jr., 1866.

THE bills of credit issued by the continental congress during the revolution, are doubtless familiar to most persons into whose hands the present history will fall, yet a short description of their most prominent features and devices may not prove inappropriate.

The notes were probably specimens of the stage of perfection to which the art of engraving had attained at that time in America. One, at least, of the copper-plates from which they were printed, remains in existence,* and is that of the issue which bears date September 26, 1778; it is evidently an altered plate, having originally borne the words, "April 11," in lieu of "September 26," and "Yorktown," instead of "Philadelphia," under which form it now survives. The bills range in value from one-sixth of a dollar to eighty dollars, are of three varieties as to size, two as to color, and twenty as to devices.

In relation to the size.

The first variety comprises all the notes of the issues of May, 1775 (except that of \$20), and of all the subsequent issues, except the fractional parts of a dollar bearing date February, 1776. They will average in length about three and seven-tenths inches, and in width two and eight-tenths inches.

The second variety is that of the fractional parts of a dollar, of the issue of February, 1776; these measure about three and seven-tenths inches from top to bottom, and two and five-tenths inches from side to side.

The third variety is embraced in a single specimen, viz.: the twenty dollar note of May, 1775. It is five and one-twentieth inches long, and two and four-tenths broad. The note is a very peculiar one, being entirely different from all the rest of the issues of the continental congress. How this happened, or the reason for so strange a deviation, is not, and perhaps can never be known.

The next chief subdivision is as to the color of the notes. All are printed in black ink alone, except the twenty dollar note, of May, 1775, and the whole of the issue bearing date January, 1779.

The twenty dollar bill spoken of, has the left edge marbled; all the rest of the note being printed in black.

The issue of 1779 have on the left side of the note, a broad line in red ink, so that the reading on that side of the note is printed in two colors. On the device is a stamp of red ink, sometimes a rectangle and sometimes a parallelogram.

All the issues before, and including that of February, 1777, bear the words, "*United Colonies*"; on the issues of May, 1777, and all subsequent, are found the words "*United States*".

The paper is thick and heavy, and particles of isinglass are found in it, which were usually added in the manufacture, to give it strength. They also appear in the notes dated 1777, issued by Pennsylvania, for which the paper was doubtless made at the same mills.

* We have seen this plate. It is in the possession of a Philadelphian, known as a Collector and as an Antiquarian, and who is the incumbent of the highest position in the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city.—[J. J. MICKLEY.]

The third grand subdivision embraces the devices on the notes: these, as to the obverse, are of twenty different natures.

\$1, ½, ¾, ½, ¾.—*Obverse:* A dial with the sun shining: inscription, “Fugio.” In the exergue, “Mind your business.” *Reverse:* Thirteen circles, each bearing the name of a State inscribed within it, interlaced, forming an endless chain; within which is a smaller circle, surrounded by rays, with the words “American Congress,” “we are one.”

These bills are, with the exception of the forty dollar notes, the only ones bearing English mottoes.

\$1.—A weight pressing down an acanthus; inscription, “depressa resurgit.”

\$2.—A hand with a thresher's flail; “Tribulatio dilat.”

\$3.—An eagle and a crane in close combat; the eagle has seized the crane, but the bill of the latter has pierced the throat of the former; “Exitus in dubio est.”

\$4.—A wild boar rushing on an outstretched spear; “Aut mors, aut vita decora.”

\$5.—A bleeding hand grasping a thorn bush; “Sustine vel abstine.”

\$5.—A beaver gnawing at the foot of a tree; “Perseverando.”

\$7.—A stormy sea, with clouds, rain, &c.; “Serenabil.”

\$8.—A harp of thirteen strings; “Majora minoribus consonant.”

\$20.—Some bear the device of the seven dollar note, viz.: the “Serenabil,” &c., others a sea violently agitated, &c., with the motto “Vi concitate.” This device occurs also on the reverse of some of the thirty dollar notes. The twenty note of May, 1775, combines the two, bearing one on the obverse and one on the reverse.

\$30.—Wreath on an altar “Si Recte facies.” Reverse, two circles; one representing the sea in a storm violently agitated, &c., like the obverse of the twenty dollar note; the other a calm sea with ships sailing, the winds gently blowing; motto, “cessante vento, conquiescamus.”

* **\$35.**—A plough in a field, trees, landscape, in the background with clouds; motto, “Hinc Opes.”

\$40.—A blazing altar surrounded by 13 stars in rays; above, the all-seeing eye; motto, “Confederation.”

* **\$45.**—Bee hives standing on a shelf within an open shed; motto, “Sic floreat res publica.”

\$50.—An unfinished pyramid of 13 layers; motto, “Perennis.”

* **\$55.**—A landscape with a storm breaking off and sun's rays piercing the clouds; motto, “Post nubila phæbus.”

\$60.—The world represented as a globe revolving in the æther; motto, “Deus regnat, exultet terra.”

* **\$65.**—A hand balancing a pair of scales; motto, “Fiat justitia.”

* **\$70.**—A tree; In circle around is the inscription, “Vim procellarum quadrennium sustinuit.”

* **\$80.**—A tree; In circle around is the inscription, “Et in secula seculorum florescabit.”

The reverses of the notes most usually bear as their devices various leaves; some, however, have other emblems, such as a bow and arrows, &c.

MEMORIAL COINS.

It will be recollected that at the time of the burning of the Winthrop House and Masonic Hall the Freemasons lost many of their gold and silver jewels. In looking over the ruins a considerable amount of silver was found, the jewels having been melted and run together. The silver was sent to the United States Mint and a number of half dollar pieces coined from it, which have been sold to the members of the different Lodges, Encampments, &c., for \$1 each. These, we are informed, are the only fifty cent pieces coined this year.—*Boston Journal of September 23, 1864.*

* These denominations are peculiar to the issue dated 14th January, 1779.

APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

AT a *table d'hole* one of the company was showing a very rare gold coin, which was passed round the table on a plate, and gave rise to many suppositions as to its age, country, value, &c. The conversation then gradually branched off to other subjects, till the coin was forgotten, and on the owner asking for it, to the surprise of all it was not to be found. A gentleman sitting at the foot of the table was observed to be in much agitation, and as his embarrassment seemed to increase with the continuance of the search, the company were about to propose a very disagreeable measure, when suddenly a waiter entered the room, saying, "Here is the coin; the cook has just found it in one of his finger glasses." The relief to all was manifest; and now the suspected stranger for the first time spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, none of you can rejoice more than myself at the recovery of the coin; for picture to yourself my painful situation; by a singular coincidence, I have a duplicate of the same coin in my purse! (here showing it to the company.) The idea that, on the personal search which would probably be proposed, I would be taken for the purloiner of the coin, added to the fact that I am a stranger here, with no one to vouch for my integrity, had almost driven me distracted. The honesty of the cook, and a lucky accident has saved my honor." The friendly congratulations of the company soon effaced the remembrance of their unjust suspicions.

REDEMPTION OF COINS.

THE circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the redemption of copper and other token coins, has been amended so as to provide that each denomination and kind of copper, nickel or bronze coins, forwarded to the Mint at Philadelphia for redemption, must be assorted before shipment by the party sending them. There are three kinds of one-cent pieces, viz.: copper cents issued prior to 1857; nickel-copper cents issued from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents issued from 1864 to 1871. These, as well as the bronze two-cent pieces and the copper-nickel three and five-cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of \$20, or a multiple thereof, which packages must also be accompanied by a schedule of each kind of coin, and the name and Post-office address of the party sending the package. The expenses of transporting these coins, which must always be in sums of \$20 and upward, must be paid by the parties sending them to the place of redemption. The parties must advise the Director of the Mint, by mail, of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and upon what Assistant-Treasurer the check shall be drawn in payment thereof.

GOLD FLORIN OF EDWARD III.

It is not known to numismatists that more than two specimens of the gold florin of Edward III. are in existence. Of these, one is in the British Museum; the other was purchased at a sale in London some time since for £113.

WEIGHT OF HANNAH (HULL) SEWALL.

LOSSING, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. I, p. 449, note 1, says that the mint-master who coined the "pine-tree shillings," made a large fortune by it; and that when his only daughter, "a plump girl of eighteen," was married to Mr. Sewall, and "the wedding ceremony was ended, a large pair of scales was brought out and suspended. In one disk the blushing bride was placed, and 'pine-tree shillings,' as the coin was called, were poured into the other until there was an equipoise. The money was then handed to Mr. Sewall, as his wife's dowry, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

How much did Mrs. Sewall weigh? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in silver, would weigh not far from ten thousand pounds Troy. Were there giants in those days?

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTEAD, Ct., May 18.

[The two stories, that Judge Sewall received £30,000 as the dowry of his wife, and that he received her weight in "pine-tree" silver, (which stories, of course, are inconsistent,) are both current in books. It would be interesting to know on whose authority they rest.]—*Historical Magazine.*

PIECES OF GEORGE III.

THE "Northumberland Shilling," of George III., 1763, of which only £100 were struck, has the King's bust in profile to the right, hair long, laureate, in armor, with a slight drapery fastened on the shoulder by a brooch: GEORGIVS III, DEI GRATIA. Rev. in type and legend, exactly like the shillings of his grandfather; these pieces are dated 1763, and are rare, as might be expected from the small sum originally issued.*

Crowns of George III., 1803 and '4. "To supply a deficiency in the currency of 1803, the extraordinary expedient was resorted to of issuing Spanish dollars stamp'd with the head of George III. by a mark similar to that used by the Goldsmith's Hall in stamping silver plate. In 1804 this stamp was changed for an octagon one of somewhat larger dimensions, engraved with the King's head like that of the silver penny; and, in the course of the same year an arrangement was made with Mr. Boulton to stamp the dollars, by the means of the powerful Soho machinery, with a device to cover the whole face of the piece."†

BULLION.

THE largest silver button ever produced in the silver districts of the United States, was from the Brown Silver Mining Company, Georgetown, California. It weighed 1,141 pounds Troy. This button was cupelled from thirty-three tons of ore from Brown & Company's mine. The ore averages \$545.50 currency, per ton. A smaller button, weighing 400 pounds, was produced by the same company.

* See Ruding, Sup. 2, Plate III, 2.

† Hawkins, p. 245.

CATALOGUE ERRORS.

ON looking over a catalogue of a late sale, (April 3-5, 1871,) at New York, we found several mis-statements, which are corrected by the reference below; these extracts are from a well known authority.

No. 544. "Coins of Great Britain.—Ancient Brass Coin. Obv., a rude representation of a head to the left. Rev., a rude figure of a horse. *The meaning of these symbols has never been ascertained*; rare and f."

* * * * * "That the coins commonly called British have a Greek origin is beyond all doubt; that they were struck in this island is also certain, because they are frequently discovered here, and not in any other country; and there is not any period of its history when such coins could have been introduced after the arrival of the Romans. The cause appears probably to have been, that, either from commercial visits of the Phoenicians, or through the communications which must have taken place between Britain and Gaul, Grecian Coins became known in this island; *and were coarsely imitated by native artists*. These were executed with various degrees of want of skill, till the intercourse with the Romans improved the workmanship; and as this becomes apparent upon the coins, Roman letters are found introduced." "Bust; to the left, laureate, profusion of hair, &c. Rev. A horse; &c."*

No. 553. "Ethelred II. 979.—Penny; *this is the only instance in which Greek characters appear on Coins of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs.*"

"Æthelred, [I.] 840 to 848. * * * * * One of his moneymen, Leofdegn, aims at something more, introducing the letters [Alpha] or [Omega] with various little ornamental forms and arrangements, into his types, &c.†

Eadweard II. or the Martyr, 975 to 978. * * * * * One coin in Mr. Cuff's collection resembles that of his half brother and successor, a hand from heaven between [Alpha] and [Omega]. Ruding, C. 20, where the reverse is placed upside down.‡

To all collectors of English Coins we would recommend the work of Mr. Hawkins; it contains the figures of 553 coins, but a very few of which are to be found in the three volumes of Ruding's work.

FIRST THINGS IN NUMISMATICS.

AGNOLO POLIZIANO, or better known as Angelus Politianus, was the first writer who adduced *Coins as vouchers of ancient orthography and customs*. In his "Miscellanea," written about 1490, he cites different coins of the Medicean Collection.

The first collection of Coins of which we have knowledge was made by Petrarcha, who presented to the Emperor Charles IV., (1347-1378) a collection of gold and silver coins.

THE first work on Medals and Coins was published by Enea Vico, 4to. Parma, 1548; a Second Edition was printed at Vinegia, 1558.

Dates were first placed on English Coins during the reign of Edward VI; 1547.

* Hawkins's "Silver Coins of England," pp. 9-10. London, pp. 308, 1841. † Ibid, p. 42. ‡ Ibid, p. 66.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

GENTLEMEN,—Please announce in your next number, on behalf of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, that it is desirable for parties wishing to complete their sets of the first four volumes, to make early application to the undersigned, as some of the numbers are becoming very scarce and will soon be out of print. No. 2 of Vol. 2d is already so, and cannot be furnished. Of Nos. 1, 3, and 5, (same volume,) not over twenty copies each are available for completing sets. A limited number of volumes 1, 3, and 4, complete, can be had, either singly or as a partial set, at the original price of three dollars per volume, and will be forwarded by express on receipt of price. Of the complete series of four volumes only about twenty-five sets remain for disposal, and it is not the intention of the Society to break these sets to accommodate any one. For the present the price will be at the old rate, but will doubtless shortly be raised. The price of single numbers is at present thirty cents, except the photographic numbers, (Nos. 7 and 12 of Vol. 3d, and No. 4 of Vol. 4th,) which are fifty cents each, and only a few will be furnished. A few duplicates of No. 2 of Vol. 2d will be received in exchange, if in good condition, for any one of the photographic numbers.

Very truly yours,

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

THOSE of our friends who desire to obtain complete sets of the varieties and denominations of this currency, as originally issued by the Treasury Department, can do so by remitting eight dollars and sixty-five cents to the "Currency Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C." A full set consists of thirty-two pieces.

NOTES.

Mr. Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, New York, has published a list of Gold, Silver and Copper coins, of those dates which have NOT been issued by the United States mint. This list will save Collectors much time, which many have lost, in searching for coins that have never been struck. Price, twenty cents.

THE total amount of gold, silver and copper, coined in the United States up to April, is one billion one hundred and twenty-six million fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

BLONDEAU (from Paris), who struck a pattern half-crown for the British Parliament, in 1649, was the first to place an inscription on the edge of an English coin.

HIEROGLYPHIC PUZZLE.

The face side of a federal cent
Shows several things most queerly blent ;—
An awkward, cowering little beast,
A sacred haunt of ancient priest ;
A pronoun of our English tongue,

Gay flowers by poets not unsung ;
A fruit the Arabs highly praise,
The place where grows our common maize
And boy who 'neath a scourge is seen—
Pray, tell us what these symbols mean !

EDITORIAL.

We have received from the author a very elegant pamphlet entitled "Medals Commemorative of the Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to Montreal in 1860, by Alfred Sandham." It was printed at Montreal for private circulation, and contains an account of seven medals struck in honor of the Prince, with exact representations of them by photographs, which were made by W. Notman. Mr. Sandham gives some interesting facts in a preface concerning them, and adds, moreover, a valuable historical review. Mr. Sandham is so well known to American scholars, that anything from his pen is sure to have readers.

We have received the first two numbers of the "*American Coin and Stamp Review*," published at Allentown, Pa. Each number contains four pages, small 8vo. It is mostly devoted to the Postage Stamp interest.

"*Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*." The number for June, 1871, is unfortunately closely cut, rendering it unsuitable for uniformity in binding. It contains the usual information in relation to postage stamps, an account of the new issue of Japanese coins, &c. &c. Monthly, \$1.50 per annum, in advance. Mason & Co., 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

"*The Kuriositi Kabinet*," for June, 1871, (No. 10), published by Wm. P. Brown, 53 Nassau Street, New York, is at hand. It is a large 8vo. of four pages, printed on tinted paper; this number has one page printed in phonetic type, one gives a list of stamps, another coin catalogues, and the last, sale prices of coins, &c.

"*The American Antiquarian*," published by C. De F. Burns, 127 Mercer Street, New York, quarterly, 8vo., 24 pp. each, is to be continued another year. The present number completes the first volume, which can be had for one dollar. The price of the coming volume will be two dollars, and to those interested in Autographs it is a desirable publication.

The Vermont Coinage.—By the Rev. Edmund F. Slaster, A. M. Reprinted from the First Volume of the Collections of the Vermont Historical Society. Fifty copies only printed. Montpelier, Vt., 1870, pp. 30. Illustrated with wood cuts of the Vermont Cents.

The above work was quite fully noticed in the October number of the Journal (pp. 41 and 42) for 1870. In its present form it is a very desirable addition to our Numismatic publications. Mr. Slaster has paid great attention to the subject and has made a most thorough investigation of all the various authorities treating of this coinage, and exposes the absurdity of placing certain coins upon the list of Vermont cents. We wish that all the various State issues could be treated as fully and as satisfactorily as this one has been.

A VERY large Sale of Medals and Coins is announced by C. G. THIEME, in Leipzig, Germany, on the 4th of September next. The Catalogue contains nearly 5,000 lots.

CURRENCY.

A COIN from nature's mint—Penny-Royal.

THE origin of our species—The Philadelphia mint.

Is a woman of fifty, offering to vote, a legal-tender?

BEWARE of—"That conjurer which conveys away your gold,
And gives you paper in its stead to hold."

GIVING currency to a report—using "stamps" for gun-wadding.

"NUMISMATOLOGY, a study equally fascinating and instructive."—Boase.

HUSH MONEY—money that comes to some people from an illicit "still."

CROWNS of Charles II., 1662, with the date on the edge of the coin, are rare.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury in 1791, first proposed the coinage of a gold piece of the value of a dollar.

"OBJECTS of little value in themselves, may be of great importance in the hands of those who know how to use them,"—Jeffery.

SIXTY-FIVE tons of silver coin were shipped to Europe recently, in a single steamer from New York. Their value was about \$2,000,000.